

NEW YORK HERALD.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas
Hotel.—The Fair One With the Golden Locks.—The
Maid With the Milkmaid Tail.

YORK PASTORS' OPERA HOUSE, 301 Broadway.—Come
Vocalists.—Soprano, MRS. J. B. BENTLEY; Alto, MRS.
J. B. BENTLEY; Tenor, MRS. J. B. BENTLEY; Bass, MRS.
J. B. BENTLEY.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at
Mechanics' Hall, 47 Broadway.—In a variety of light
and ludicrous entertainments, corps de ballet, &c.
Soprano, MRS. J. B. BENTLEY; Alto, MRS. J. B. BENTLEY;
Tenor, MRS. J. B. BENTLEY; Bass, MRS. J. B. BENTLEY.

BLEBROOK STREET CIRCUS, between Perry and
Charles streets.—Siding, VAULTING, &c.

THEATRE GARDEN, Third Avenue, between Fifty-
eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.—The Two of Occasional
Garden Concerts, commencing at 8 o'clock.

ROOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—Ethiopian Min-
strel.—Dancing, Vocalists and Entertainers.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—
Lectures by the Dr. HENRI MICROCOSMUS twice
daily. Open from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Monday, July 30, 1866.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements handed in until half past nine
o'clock in the evening will be classified under ap-
propriate headings; but proper classification cannot be
assured after that hour.

THE NEWS.

THE CABLE.

The great work of laying the Atlantic Telegraph cable
has finally been accomplished, and the insulation be-
tween the coasts of Newfoundland and Ireland is per-
fect, despatches being hourly received from Europe, at
Heart's Content. The fleet arrived off the coast, at
Heart's Content, at nine o'clock on the morning of Sat-
urday, the 28th. It was received by the Margaretta Stev-
enson, crowded with anxious inquirers after news of the
great enterprise, the thunders of three large guns in
joyful salutation, and the enthusiastic demonstrations of
the people assembled on the shore and the crews on the
vessels. Every house in the little town displayed a flag,
and the six humble vessels in the harbor displayed their
bunting in honor of the occasion.

The process of splicing the main cable with the shore
end was commenced as soon as the Great Eastern came
to anchor. This operation was performed successfully,
and despatches were instantly sent throughout the
country announcing the completion of the event which
joins the Old and New World.

Mr. Cyrus W. Field telegraphed words of congratula-
tion to the President and Secretary Seward, and received
despatches in answer warmly congratulating him on the
completion of the labor to which he had so unrelentingly
devoted himself.

The distances run by the Great Eastern while paying
out the cable was over one hundred miles a day, and she
was fourteen days out. The total length of the cable is
one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six miles.

The first message passed over its lines contained news
of the peace concluded between Austria and Prussia. On
the completion of the cable in 1858, the first busi-
ness message that passed over the line was also a mes-
sage of peace, being the establishment of a treaty be-
tween China and the English and French allies. The cable
will be open for business in a few days, and despatches
from and to Europe will be sent and received to-day.

EUROPE.

The accomplishment of the great work of laying the
Atlantic cable, with the arrival of the steamships Peru-
via and Hannu, off Father Point and at New York, en-
ables us to present our readers this morning with news
from Europe eleven days later; embraced in despatches
forwarded through the cable, and advice, by telegraph
and mail, from our special correspondents in St. Peter-
burg, Paris, Vienna, and Verona.

Our advice by the Atlantic telegraph are dated at
Valencia Bay, Ireland, to Friday, the 27th of July, and
are of a highly important character.

We have the announcement of the conclusion of a
treaty of peace between Prussia and Austria. The armies
of the two powers were concentrated in great force be-
fore Vienna, where it appears a battle was fought—the
Austrians claiming the victory—after which a five days'
armistice was arranged; during this time the peace treaty
was negotiated.

The Prussian terms proposed to Austria, with the ex-
ception of her exclusion from the German Confederation, are
not, apparently, either overbearing in tone or of an
oppressive or grasping character.

The acceptance will, it is to be presumed, terminate
the German war, and Italy, bound by her first Prussian
alliance for peace or war to the end, will no doubt bring
her struggle with Austria to a close.

Napoleon seems to have exerted no influence over the
settlement, and our Paris correspondent states, although
acknowledging that it is difficult to judge of what he is
saying, that France feels she has been isolated by his
policy.

Russia, it is said, has become alarmed at the triumph
of Prussia, and would not have any great objection to
form a coalition with France and England for the pur-
pose of maintaining the present equilibrium.

The Austrian government had prepared to quit Vienna
previous to the 25th.

As anticipated in the Herald on Sunday, the Austrian
and Italian squadrons had a severe engagement off the
Island of Lissa, during which the Italians lost four iron-
clads, and were forced to retire.

Clialini was still successful in Venetia, the Austrians
retiring to the fortresses.

The Police Commissioner of London has proclaimed
the reform amendments in the city illegal, and to be dis-
persed by force, and by the Atlantic cable we learn that
riots had occurred between the people and the authori-
ties.

The visit of the Mantonmoh to Sheerness forces the
London Times to acknowledge that the United States is
the only Power which possesses an efficient and well
armed iron-clad fleet.

The financial and commercial reports are not later than
those received by the Hibernian.

In London, July 26, consols, for money, were 85 1/2
and 93 1/2. United States five-twenties had advanced, the
very latest quotations being (July 26) 69 1/2 and 70 1/2.

The Liverpool cotton market closed steady on the 29th
of July, after a decline experienced during the previous
five days. Breadstuffs were very dull. Provisions dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The cholera in the city was reported as the rooms
of the Board of Health yesterday as on the increase
eleven new cases having occurred, and six deaths. From
a comparative table, given in another column, it will be
seen that the cable coincidence is not the only one.
There were the same number of cholera cases, as well
as the same number of deaths, on the 29th
of July, 1854, as given for yesterday. For the
cholera is on the increase in Brooklyn. For the
twenty-four hours ending yesterday noon the Health
authorities report fourteen new cases and three deaths,
a larger number than has been reported in a similar
length of time since the disease became epidemic. The
principal number of cases were from the infected district
in the Twelfth ward.

The United States Consul at Port Mahon in a letter to

Secretary Seward, under date of June 30, says that the
mortality from cholera among the pilgrims to Mecca is
greater than it was at the same time last season. It
was reported that the disease had appeared again in France.
All vessels from the United States are compelled to quar-
antine at Port Mahon.

Our correspondent travelling with the Steadman Com-
mission for investigating the workings of the Freedmen's
Bureau, writes from Texas. The Bureau in that State is
a mischievous force. The Malins are so wide apart
that one-half the colored population could not reach
one if they were inclined to. The negroes are
working well consequently and are receiving high
wages. As usual the officers of the institution are gen-
erally engaged in solving the problem of free labor by
running plantations on their own account. "General
Gregory's plantations" number fifteen or twenty. Gen-
eral Bird is exercising his influence for good among the
citizens.

Our correspondence from the Sandwich Islands is
dated Honolulu, June 25. The King's sister, Victoria,
had died from imprudently bathing while heated.
General Edward Mook, the appointed Minister to these
islands, is expected every day.

Lieutenant Governor Voorhis, of Louisiana, yester-
day telegraphed President Johnson to know if the mili-
tary would be allowed to prevent the execution of civil
process on the members of the Free State Convention,
which will meet to-day. The President answered that
the military would be required to assist and not ob-
struct the workings of the civil law. Mayor
Monroe then issued his proclamation warning all citizens
to refrain from violence towards the convention, as the
civil courts would have the members arrested. General
Baird, who temporarily commands the department dur-
ing the absence of General Canby, stated to the Mayor
that he would prevent any interference on the part of
the civil authorities with the meeting of the convention.

President Johnson and his suite arrived at the city of
Chihuahua on the 17th of June, and the headquarters of
the Mexican government were immediately established there.

A meeting was recently held at Petersburg, Va., for
the purpose of appointing a delegation to the Philadel-
phia Convention. One of the members stated that a
United States Senator had informed him that no test
would be demanded at the Convention which a South-
erner desirous of a restoration of the Union could not
conscientiously take.

A fire in Rome, N. Y., yesterday destroyed the Post
Office building, twenty other houses and eight barns.
The loss is estimated at \$150,000.

Lieutenant General Sherman was at Cleveland, Ohio,
yesterday. He was to go to Pittsburgh to-day.

In Mr. Rogers' minority report on the complicity of
Jeff Davis in the assassination of the late President he
states that he believes it to be the duty of government
to give the prisoner into the hands of the civil authori-
ties for trial.

Successful Laying of the Atlantic Cable.

The Atlantic cable has been laid for the
second time, and for the first time communi-
cation is perfect. For the past fifteen days
constant communication has been kept up with
Europe, and it may be justly claimed that the
project is no longer an experiment. Messages
have been constantly passing through the wire,
the insulation remains perfect, and the cable is
already a success.

The first news telegram which was received
over the wire laid in 1858, and which worked
for a few days, embraced the announcement
of the peace concluded between England and
China. It is a singular coincidence that the
first news telegram received through the com-
pleted wire of 1866 announces the treaty of
peace between Austria and Prussia.

From the demonstrations made in 1865 it
became apparent that the project was feasible,
and hence our people had come to look for its
final success as a matter of course. The news
of the arrival of the fleet at Heart's Content
did not therefore create much excitement. En-
thusiasm with regard to the cable has long
since given place to thoughtful consideration
of its vast importance. The assured success
of the cable will create a revolution in all
kinds of business and produce marvellous
changes in political, mercantile and even social
circles. The great cost for the transmission of
telegrams—being at the rate of five dollars per
word—and the lack of numerous lines, will in
some measure force merchants and others to
depend on the general or news reports of com-
mercial, political and war news from Europe,
and hence the importance of the press will be
greatly increased.

The Peace News from Europe.

There is a feeling of several days in the news
from Europe as received by the steamship Peru-
via and the Atlantic cable. The former
brings details to July 20, announcing the offer
of an armistice to the Austrians by the Prus-
sians, and the decision of Napoleon to take
Russia's hint and remain neutral. The cable
gives us reports of minor operations on the
part of the armies, the defeat and destruction
of the Italian iron-clad squadron off Lissa, and
then briefly adds that a treaty of peace
had actually been signed by Austria and
Prussia.

This is important news indeed, and the nar-
rative of events subsequent to July 20 will be
looked for with profound interest, as explana-
tory of the conditions and terms of the peace,
as well as the manner in which it was brought
about. The five days' armistice which Austria
had finally accepted began at noon on July 23
and concluded on July 28. It is natural to
suppose that during this time, and while nego-
tiations were pending, the armies remained
passive, and we may, therefore, conclude that
there was no fighting subsequent to the affair
of July 22 before Vienna. In this affair, the
magnitude of which is not stated, the Austrians
claimed to be victorious. With something of
restored prestige Austria appears to have then
accepted the proposal of an armistice pre-
viously declined, and to have arranged the
peace announced by the cable.

THE SMALL THINGS OF CONGRESS.—Congress,

while it has been exceedingly liberal in voting
heavy appropriations for jobs out of which its
radical friends can make money, has exercised
a most parsimonious spirit in dealing with such
little matters as an appropriation for the im-
provement of the President's House and other
things of a similar character. Having occupied
most of its time in abusing and obstructing
Mr. Johnson, its latest act of meanness was
striking out the trifling sum for the repairs of
his mansion, while millions have been thrown
away for the benefit of the negroes and the
national bank monopolies. This kind of econ-
omy will be fully understood at the fall elec-
tion.

THE LAST DISGRACEFUL ACT OF CONGRESS.—

Among the closing scenes of Congress was the
passage of an act which will stamp the entire
session with indelible disgrace. We refer to the
ridiculous plan on the bill equalizing
soldiers' bounties, whereby the pay of mem-
bers was increased sixty per cent. Congress,
with all its errors and sins, had not the effrontery
to raise the pay of members by an act cov-
ering that object alone, but meanly took ad-
vantage of a measure manifestly just to our brave
soldiers and put in a clause providing for an
increase of compensation. The point was that
either the members of Congress must have
their salary raised or that the poor soldiers
would be deprived of their bounty. We hope
the soldiers will remember this fact when they
vote next fall for members of the next Congress.

THE WOOL TARIFF.—The bill to increase the

duty on wool was tabled in the Senate at the
last moment. Where was Thurlow Weed just
then?

THE ARMY BILL.—After a good deal of squabbling

between the Chairman of the Military
Committee of the Senate and the House as to
the provisions of the new Army bill, both com-
mittees were dismissed and a new one ap-
pointed, who reported a bill which found favor
with both houses and immediately passed. It
increases the regular army by eight new reg-
iments of infantry (white), four regiments of
colored troops, four regiments of cavalry and
four of veteran reserves. The employment of
the colored population as soldiers is much
more economical and better for the morale of
the race than retaining them as loafers in

Disraeli and the Lights of British States-
manship.

In a recent number of Punch the caricaturist
gets off a philosophical idea in a very apt il-
lustration, as that clever journal often happens
to do. Lord Derby and Disraeli are walking
together, and behind them stands a work-
man distinctly marked as one of his class, who
asks "What are you going to do for me?" To
which Derby, looking perplexed, responds,
addressing his colleague Disraeli, "If he was
only a race-horse now!" This is the legend of
Punch's caricature, and it carries a strong his-
tory with it. Earl Derby represents the ultra
conservative among conservatives. The old
nobility of England, as stiff and unyielding as
the effigies in Westminster Abbey, find a per-
fect representative in the new Premier. Dis-
raeli, on the contrary, is, perhaps, among all
the living leading statesmen of England, the
most thoroughly progressive one, notwith-
standing that he is allied with the conservative
party and is a shining light in its councils.
Coming as he does from Jewish origin, the son
of a man who has contributed to the literature
of England some of its most remarkable
works—for the "Curiosities of Literature," by
the elder Disraeli, displays a marvellous
familiarity with authors, ancient and modern,
and might supply the place of half a dozen
libraries—the present Chancellor of the Ex-
chequer has brought more intelligence into the
government of England than any of its mem-
bers. He has been for many years the ablest de-
bater on the opposition benches, and the closest
logician when logic could defend the course of
the government, during the brief terms that he
held office. He has, moreover, exhibited more
friendly feelings toward this country, or at least
a more intelligent comprehension of its political
history and associations, than any statesman
of the party.

When in office before, Disraeli had but little
opportunity of showing his capacity; no great
events outside the limit of local politics tested
the quality of the statesman; but how different
now! Europe in a vortex of war; America
released from an internal revolution that leaves
her stronger than ever; France coquetting with
imperialism in Mexico and tampering with
Germany and Italy; Russia watching the com-
plications with dignified forbearance; a thun-
der cloud overhanging the whole Continent
with an ominous shadow, from what point of
which the lightning may strike, or what nation
may be involved, no man can tell; the treaties
of 1815 swept away by Prussian cannon in
Saxony, Hanover and Bohemia, and by the
cession of Venetia to France; the balance
unequally adjusted, and the map of Europe de-
faced; Spain assaulting the republics of South
America, and the United States pressing her
claims for injuries inflicted upon her merchant
marines—these are the events which must
shape the foreign policy of the new British
Cabinet. Lord Stanley, the Foreign Secretary,
may direct that policy, but it is the leading
intellect of the Cabinet that must inspire it.

As far as the home policy of Great Britain is
concerned it is involved mainly in three ques-
tions—the reform measure, upon which the
late Ministry were defeated, the condition
of Ireland, with its discontented people and
suspension of the habeas corpus—both of
which subjects Disraeli touched upon in
his late speech to his constituents of
Bucks—and the cause of the working-
man versus the race-horse, upon which Punch
was so happy the other day. Earl Derby,
like the late Lord George Bentinck, is at home in
the stable, and a prince on the turf. He can
manage the race-horse, but is all at sea when he
comes to manage for the people. Allied by a
long traditional history with the ancient stock
of the English nobility, he has no sympathies
with the popular classes. The other statesmen
who have governed England for the past quarter
of a century present, perhaps, equally strong
contrasts with Disraeli. Lord Palmerston rep-
resented a different branch of the aristocracy from
Lord Derby. So does Russell, who, with a name
identified with those liberal ideas of which his
ancestors were alike the prophets and the
martyrs, has shown a narrowness of spirit which
did not reach a decent imitation of the family
virtues. Palmerston, while keeping faithful
watch and ward upon the interest of his class,
was tricky and unreliable. Gladstone, the pre-
decessor of Disraeli, a man of intellect and
erudite learning, though sprung from the people,
is not of the people, but rather represents the
nobility, his associations being entirely with
that class. Moreover, his talents, which are
undoubtedly great, are clogged with "the dust
of the schools." His mind is framed upon the
English University model, and that is always
wanting in the breadth and comprehensiveness
which alone can make a statesman. It remains
for Disraeli to prove that the originality, the
freshness of thought, the liberal ideas which he
inherits from his race—educated not in the
college, but in the wide school of universal
history and human nature—shall serve him
now in this critical juncture of his public
career and the history of his country. He has
a chance, if the material is in him, to become
the Richelieu of the age and mould the nobility
of England into a new political shape, as the great
Cardinal diplomatist did the noblesse of France in
the time of Louis XIV. The race from which
Mr. Disraeli sprang was always remark-
able for its appreciation of liberalism. The
victims, as they were, of persecution from the
date of the Christian era in every country,
they knew the value of liberty. The most
liberal opinions of the middle centuries have
been expressed by Jewish writers. Thus we
find in the elder and younger Disraeli a grasp
of thought remarkable among the authors of
their own period, and almost wholly free from
the conventionalism of the age.

The progress of events in England has again
thrown up Benjamin Disraeli on the surface
of the ruling tide at a time when reform has
become the battle cry, and liberal views prac-
tically carried out must save the administration.
If his comprehensive intellect shall obtain
the mastery over the stagnant conserva-
tism of Derby and his colleagues, he will be
the ruling spirit in Britain and may help to
preserve her fading prestige. But there is one
hint we would give to Disraeli and the British
Ministry, and that is, that however compli-
mentary they may be to this country in parli-
mentary debate, in however friendly terms
their language may be shaped, if they desire
to preserve a really cordial feeling with the
United States, they must settle the claims which
we hold against them in the case of the Ala-
bama and the other pirate vessels. If they
do not, their words will not be regarded here
as worth more than comfortable bills.

The Islands of the Atlantic and Pacific—The
Butteresses of the Republic.

The letter which we publish this morning
from the Sandwich Islands furnishes some very
curious facts in regard to the political and
diplomatic events in that quarter of the globe.
We have also in the statements made some
general idea of the importance of these islands
to the United States and the extent to which
Americans and American capital have been at-
tracted there. It seems that these islands are
to our Pacific coast what the West Indies are
to the Atlantic. Consequently a great interest
is manifested in regard to the policy which our
government will see fit to adopt in reference to
the future control of that territory. It would
appear that Great Britain is striving to obtain
supremacy and establish a protectorate over
the islands—a move that is strongly opposed
by the American residents there, as well as by
our population along the Pacific coast. They
look upon the principal island of this group as
the Cuba of the Pacific, naturally belonging,
and should be annexed to this country, or, at
least, if there is to be a protectorate established,
our government, and not a European Power,
should be the party to exercise it. It is on this
point that great anxiety is now being mani-
fested. The advantages which would have ac-
crued to the United States in the possession of
Cuba and the adjacent islands during our late
war, are urged in behalf of the Sandwich Islands,
together with the necessity of our reaching out
our hands when it is within our grasp.

It is evident from the statement in regard to
the condition of the royal family there that a
crisis will soon be reached in the present gov-
ernment. This fact is urged upon the atten-
tion of this country in order that our govern-
ment may be ready to take advantage of the
events which may arise. The British govern-
ment, which seems to have taken upon itself
the duty of collecting together all the islands
that it can find scattered around the world, is,
no doubt, exceedingly anxious to add these
to her list, and thus strive to balance her lost
prestige elsewhere. It seems that they have
managed to dispose of one king, who, during
his reign over the Sandwich Islands, was pre-
paring to place them under the jurisdiction of
the United States. It is probable that the
present king, who seems to have a decided
antipathy to this country, because a waiter on
one of our river steamers called him a
"nagur," will assist the English in their efforts
in that direction. But we are told that this
can be overcome if the proper efforts be made.
It is claimed that the importance of these
islands to this country in the event of a war
with any nation from the Pacific side is
sufficient inducement for our government
to make the effort. We all know what
great advantage it would have been to us
if Bermuda, New Providence, Cuba and Ja-
maica had been under our control during
our late troubles. Blockade running would
have been almost unknown, and the re-
bellion crushed out in one half the time.
This is an important consideration, and may
have great bearing upon future events
on the Pacific coast. Although we have
asserted our power and shown that we can
maintain ourselves in spite of England's sand
banks in the Bahamas and the use of Cuba and
other points as a rendezvous for the Confede-
rates, yet there is no doubt that it would
have been a great advantage to us if we could
have had these points as buttresses to our re-
public. The trip of Secretary Seward to St.
Thomas to secure a port for the use of our
navy there is evidence that our government
realizes the advantage of a friendly port in that
quarter. We have no doubt that the time will
come when this will be felt on the Pacific
side in regard to the Sandwich Islands.

The tendency of all small bodies is to gravitate
towards the larger, and events are fast
hastening the day when the islands of Cuba,
Jamaica, Porto Rico and Bermuda will be
knocking for admission into the Union.
Such, we presume, will be the case with a vast
amount of unsettled territory where we may
send our politicians, in the capacity of gov-
ernors, who can rusticate there for a while,
feast on wild game, prepare their spread eagle
speeches and come back to the United States
Senate to deliver them. As soon as our present
territory is all thus appropriated we shall
want the neighboring islands both on the At-
lantic and Pacific to use for this purpose. It
will not be many years before we shall be
ready for them. In the meantime the islands
of Cuba, Jamaica, Bermuda, and all the others
there worth having, as well as the Sandwich
Islands, are like the pear upon the tree, gradu-
ally growing and ripening, and, by the time
that we are ready for them, all that we will
have to do will be to give the tree a gentle shake
and they will fall into our lap, ripe and ready
for use. Then Brother Jonathan can spread
himself to his heart's content, and if any Power
attempts to molest him, he can point to his
buttresses in the two oceans and defy the
whole world.

THE FREE STATE CONVENTION.—Clash Among the

Authorities—President Johnson Telegraphs that
the Military Would not Prevent the
Arrest of the Members of the Convention—
The Mayor's Proclamation, &c.

New Orleans, July 29, 1866.
Yesterday the Attorney General of the State and the
Lieutenant Governor telegraphed to the President
of the United States informing him of the violent
and incendiary proceedings and speeches at the
Republican negro meeting the night before, stating
that a serious riot was feared; that the Governor had
issued a proclamation calling an election to fill vacancies in
the bogus convention, and was in league with the republic-
ans; that it was intended to indict the members of the
convention by the Grand Jury, and asking if the Presi-
dent intended that the military forces of the United
States should interfere to prevent the execution of civil
process. The President replied as follows:

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1866.

To ALBERT VOORHIES, Lieutenant Governor of Louisi-
ana:—

The military will be expected to sustain and not ob-
struct or interfere with the proceedings of the courts.
A despatch on the subject of this convention was sent to
Governor Wells this morning. A. JOHNSON.

The Mayor has issued the following proclamation:

MATURITY OF NEW ORLEANS, 1

CITY HALL, July 30, 1866.

Whereas the Restoration Convention of 1864 proposed
meeting this day; and whereas intelligence has reached
me that the peace and good order of the city might be
disturbed, now, therefore, I, John T. Monroe, Mayor
of the city of New Orleans, do hereby, by this my proclama-
tion, calling upon the good people of this city to avoid
with care all disturbances and collisions; and I do
particularly call on the younger members of the com-
munity to act with such calmness and propriety as that
the good name of the city may not be tarnished, and the
monarchy of the Restoration policy of 1864 proposed
not be afforded an opportunity (so much coveted by
them) of creating a breach of the peace and
disturbance, and I do hereby, by this my proclama-
tion, calling upon all good citizens to refrain from
gathering in or about the place of meeting of said
Restoration Convention, and to refrain from the use of
violence, and I do hereby, by this my proclamation,
calling upon the members of the members thereof
will receive no countenance from the President,
and that he will maintain the agents of the present civil
government and vindicate its laws and acts to the sat-
isfaction of the good people of the State.

JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

In an interview with the Mayor yesterday, General

Baird stated positively that he would prevent the Sheriff
and posse or any State or civil officer from interfering
with the convention.

The Tribune, a republican paper, says the convention
will meet to-morrow and adjourn until the middle of
September.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29, 1866.

The steamer Constitution, from Panama, arrived to-
day bringing New York date of June 30, and \$44,900 in
treasury from Honolulu.

The steamer Confederated has also arrived, from the
Mexican port, with \$57,600 in treasury.

A letter from Prescott, Arizona, reports that numerous
quartz mills are being erected in that vicinity, and re-
presents mining operations there as flourishing.

The Japanese government has issued a circular, dated
May 25, giving subjects permission to go beyond the sea
for the purpose of learning any art or science, or for
purposes of trade when the application is properly made.
Choice wheat, new crop, sold on Saturday at \$1 06
per hundred pounds. All kinds of coffee closed with an
upward tendency.

Arrived, bark Sam, from Calcutta, with a cargo of
rice.

The French Consul says the report of the loss of the
man-of-war Rhine is incorrect. She was at Caymanas at
last service.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28, 1866.

A meeting of the members of the Chamber of Com-
merce was held yesterday for the purpose of forming a
committee of co-operation with the New York Chamber of
Commerce in securing a creditable representation at the World's
Fair in Paris, and ultimately with the view of col-
lecting specimens of the agricultural and mineral products
of the Pacific States for exhibition there.

A letter to Consul Gody states that President Juarez
arrived at Chihuahua on the 17th ult., and was re-
ceived with the greatest enthusiasm.

PLEASURE PLACES.

OR NEWPORT CORRESPONDENCE.

NEWPORT, July 29, 1866.

LACK OF VIEWERS.

According to the book "the season" should now be
at its height, and perhaps a little later. It is well
on in the "dog days," and those who have proposed to
go abroad for the summer are or should be reaching the
places of their selection, and yet Newport can as yet
show but a light sprinkling of fashionable, when the
hotel keepers are prepared for a whole shower. The New
York boats come each morning well loaded, but some-
how but very few passengers stop here. They go on to
more quiet haunts up among the hills of New England
and seem to eschew this beautiful city with all its ad-
vantages.

THE HOTELS.

Are languishing at the delay in summer patronage. The
Ocean House has become tolerably gay, but is not half
full; the Fillmore is slowly filling up; the Aqueduct is
far behind its season, and the city waters are usually
prevailed here. Few years ago all the hotels at this
time in the season would be a little more than comfort-
able in any season, and a month hence people would be glad to
be anywhere, and at almost any price. But the few
seasons there has been nothing like a crowd at New-
port. People have come quietly and gone quietly, and
the hotel keepers have not been able to get a steady
flow of their usual patrons. The city has become decidedly
"slow."

THE AUTHORITIES have never thought it worth while to
assist nature and make the place more attractive and
comfortable. Thus far this season I have not noticed a
single city improvement, and the city fathers have usually
been in an execrable condition as ever, and during
the dry days one is completely blinded and choked
with dust, and at almost any price. But the few
seasons there has been nothing like a crowd at New-
port. People have come quietly and gone quietly, and
the hotel keepers have not been able to get a steady
flow of their usual patrons. The city has become decidedly
"slow."

There is less appearance of "buddy," thus far in the
season, than for three or four years past. At the Ocean
House which usually claims to be "really a cap and
talk," the people are acting in a most remarkably quiet
way. They go about and enjoy themselves quite as
usually and as quietly as ever. On the other hand, the
city fathers are in a most execrable condition as ever,
and do now at the Fillmore. The ladies dress very
plainly and comfortably, and there has as yet appeared
no rivalry in dress, and no ostentatious display of
wealth. All in all, the season is slow, the summer
and the women see, I might add—up to this present
writing.

There is a "suspense" or so of politicians beginning to
drop down, and they may be seen in the cool of
the evening sitting on the steps of the city fathers
of the country, and much